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Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) for an initial period of 12 months. In paragraph 20 of that resolution, the Council requested me to report at regular intervals on the implementation of the mandate of UNMIK. The current report covers the activities of UNMIK and developments in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, from my previous report, dated 3 March 2000 (S/2000/177), up to 3 June 2000.

2. Twelve months ago, UNMIK deployed to Kosovo to begin the long process of building stability, peace, democracy and prosperity in the shattered province. When UNMIK arrived, Kosovo was a scene of chaos, economic ruin, extensive destruction, lawlessness, widespread retribution and, in many parts, largely empty of its population. In addition, the members of armed Kosovo Albanian groups and other self-appointed forces sought to fill the vacuum left by the departing authorities and forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the areas of administration and security. There was also a real risk of a conflict among Kosovo Albanians.

3. Within the first months, more than 700,000 refugees returned to their homes, reconstruction had started and preparations for winter were well under way. As a result, despite widespread fears, there were no fatalities as a result of the cold. The Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) was demilitarized, and the long process of transforming soldiers into civilians began with the formation of the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC). UNMIK police have made significant progress towards bringing order to the streets of Kosovo, and the training and development of the locally recruited Kosovo Police Service (KPS) is now well under way. The economy is showing signs of a vibrant recovery, and preparations are continuing to revitalize and reform the private sector and to continue the development of a market economy. Local political leaders now share some of the responsibility for guiding Kosovo, and a joint interim administration has been established to allow local residents to share in the administration of the area. In short, notwithstanding the persistence of a number of serious concerns described in the present report, Kosovo today is definitely a better place than the international community found it 12 short months ago.

II. Overview

4. During the reporting period, UNMIK consolidated the central and municipal structures through which the people of Kosovo participate in the interim administration of the province. With the participation of both ethnic Albanian and non-Albanian communities in Kosovo, the composition of these structures became more reflective of the population in the province. The overall security situation, despite some improvements, remains fragile. Nonetheless, the harassment and intimidation of non-Albanian communities continued at unacceptable levels and underscored the tremendous complexity faced in building coexistence and tolerance.

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A. Political situation

5. The most notable political event in Kosovo during the reporting period was the decision on 2 April by the Serb National Council (SNC) Gracanica to join the Joint Interim Administrative Structure (JIAS) as an observer for an initial period of three months. This marks a critical point towards the consolidation of JIAS and a positive step in building a multi-ethnic Kosovo. One Kosovo Serb represents the community in the Interim Administrative Council (IAC) and four Kosovo Serbs serve in the Kosovo Transitional Council (KTC). Two other Kosovo Serbs have been appointed as co-heads for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Labour and Employment. In addition, SNC announced its unanimous support for the Mission's "agenda for coexistence", while listing a number of additional conditions that would need to be met during the three-month trial period before it would join JIAS as a full member.

6. The decision to join JIAS was a courageous move, spearheaded by Bishop Artemije. It was taken by SNC Gracanica without the participation of SNC representatives from Mitrovica and in the face of open threats and intimidation by local hardliners. The federal Government continued to oppose the active political cooperation of Kosovo Serbs with UNMIK. Following the decision of SNC Gracanica to join JIAS, both the SNC Mitrovica and the pro-Belgrade Serb National Assembly (SNA) launched intensive efforts to reverse SNC Gracanica's decision. Antagonism between pro-Milosevic and opposition Serb political forces in Kosovo has also sharpened.

7. The trend towards pluralism within the Kosovo Albanian political landscape continued, including with an increased number of political parties growing out of the former KLA. For instance, a former high-ranking KLA commander, Ramush Haradinaj, formed the Alliance for the Future of Kosovo. Altogether, some 30 Kosovo Albanian parties are active within the province. The Bosniac community is represented by three parties, and the Kosovo Turkish community fields two political parties. All Kosovo Albanian political parties are actively involved in the political party registration process, collecting the 4,000 signatures of support necessary to register and certify the parties.

8. On 11 April, for the first time, IAC held its meetings with both the Kosovo Serb and Kosovo Albanian representatives. A representative of the Kosovo civil society has observer status. IAC has endorsed a number of key regulations, including those establishing the JIAS Departments, implementing the tax administration and creating the Central Election Commission, the Civil Registry and the Victim Recovery and Identification Commission. It has addressed a number of important substantive issues, including the Kosovo consolidated budget, local administration, reconstruction, health, education, utilities and private sector development. During the period under review, IAC has become increasingly vocal and active, not only on administrative issues, but also in the promotion of tolerance between ethnic communities and the condemnation of violence through statements to the Kosovo population.

9. The direct involvement of the local population in the interim administration of Kosovo is ensured through the establishment of the 20 JIAS departments. The departments are under the direct supervisory control of a deputy of my Special Representative, with 15 departments under the Deputy Special Representative for Civil Administration, 4 under the Deputy Special Representative for Economic Reconstruction and 1 under the Deputy Special Representative for Institution Building.

10. Out of 40 co-head positions (20 each for internationals and locals), 19 international and 18 local co-heads have been appointed. The positions of local department co-heads have been distributed among the three major Kosovo Albanian political parties (five to each), Kosovo Serb representatives (two), representatives of the Kosovo Bosniacs and the Kosovo Turks (one each) and one independent representative. Four women have been appointed as international co-heads, and three have been appointed as local co-heads through the efforts of my Special Representative. The UNMIK international co-head has the responsibility to ensure that the provisions of resolution 1244 (1999) are upheld in the work of the JIAS departments.

11. Under the JIAS agreement of 15 December 1999, all parallel structures of an executive, legislative or judicial nature were required to dissolve by 31 January 2000. In general, parallel security and administrative structures dissolved rapidly after 31 January.

12. Following the JIAS agreement, the enlarged 36-member KTC continued to meet each week under the chairmanship of my Special Representative, and the multi-ethnic character of the Council was reinforced.

On 12 April, four Kosovo Serb representatives from SNC Gracanica returned to KTC as observers. On 3 May, two representatives of the Bosniac community rejoined KTC. On 17 May, a representative of the Roma community attended KTC for the first time. Consultations to nominate a second Kosovo Turkish representative continue. The representative of the Kosovo Albanian party, the National Movement for the Liberation of Kosovo (LKCK), resigned on 10 May from KTC, protesting that UNMIK and the international community were not doing enough to solve the issue of Kosovo Albanian missing persons and detainees in Serbia proper.

13. The expanded KTC has become an active forum for debate. KTC has focused on missing persons and detainees, civil registration, security, education, the judicial system, private sector development and the registration of political parties. On 10 May, KTC endorsed a statement on tolerance condemning the crimes that took place in Kosovo before, during and after the recent conflict and urging all inhabitants of Kosovo to refrain from violence. It also called upon the federal authorities to hand over all Kosovo Albanians and members of other Kosovo communities in prison in Serbia proper to UNMIK. For the first time, Kosovo Albanian political leaders recognized that the Kosovo Serb community faces serious limitations in the exercise of its fundamental rights in Kosovo. In addition, the statement recognized the right of voluntary return for members of all communities in Kosovo.

14. Four KTC working groups have been set up, on tolerance and protection of local communities; detainees and missing persons; economic affairs and public utilities; and education. These working groups have become another practical link between JIAS and the local population. The Working Group on Detainees and Missing Persons has begun to compile the information available on detainees and missing persons of all ethnic communities. Representatives of Kosovo Albanian and Kosovo Serb non-governmental organizations and of SNC Gracanica have agreed to work together on this initiative in an effort to ensure that the mandate of the yet-to-be-appointed Special Envoy will include missing persons of the Kosovo Serb and other ethnic communities.

15. The development of municipalities in Kosovo is an essential element in the establishment of self-government as mandated in resolution 1244 (1999). The draft regulation on the self-government of municipalities in Kosovo will be completed in the coming weeks. The regulation will determine the nature of municipalities and their elected and administrative bodies, their competencies and their relations with the JIAS departments and the central authorities. It will also include measures to ensure the non-discriminatory provision of municipal services and the fair representation of qualified members of the minority communities in the municipal structures. Special provisions will be included for the transitional period setting out the areas and mechanisms of intervention of my Special Representative, either directly or through the UNMIK municipal administrators, in order to ensure compliance with resolution 1244 (1999).

16. Progress has been made in the establishment of municipal bodies. These bodies, comprising local representatives, operate under the authority of UNMIK. As at 29 May, a total of 27 out of 30 municipal councils had been established. Council members have been selected by UNMIK from among political parties, ethnic communities and civil society groups, making them broadly representative of the respective municipal constituency. So far, 27 out of 30 municipal administrative boards, which manage the municipal services departments, have been established. All municipal councils and administrative boards have *ad interim* status in view of the upcoming municipal elections.

17. The limited participation of minority communities within the municipal structures remains a matter of concern. Some minority members have withdrawn in protest against ethnically motivated acts of violence or have not been able to attend meetings because of security conditions. The creation of representative municipal structures has been particularly difficult in Mitrovica, where Kosovo Serbs have refused to serve alongside members of the municipality's Kosovo Albanian majority. Nonetheless, cooperation has improved. Leaders of both communities have agreed to jointly participate in meetings convened by UNMIK on specific issues. Kosovo Serbs are often reluctant to assume municipal positions, even in areas where they constitute a majority. They fear that their pension benefits and other entitlements, acquired while in public service prior to the conflict, would be jeopardized. Efforts continued to ensure a fair representation of members of

the Turkish, Roma, Bosniac and other Muslim Slav communities in the municipal structures.

18. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), UNMIK is mandated to organize and oversee the development of provisional institutions for democratic and autonomous self-government pending a political settlement. In line with this mandate, my Special Representative informed the Council on 6 March that he would develop a "contract" on self-government. This contract will place special emphasis on community protection, given the difficult situation faced by members of non-Albanian communities in Kosovo. The elements of the contract will include legislative, executive and judiciary structures, as well as other provisions deemed necessary for self-administration. The structures will build upon the already existing joint bodies of JIAS, including IAC, and KTC. An important step will be the municipal elections now planned for October. To secure agreement within Kosovo for this important project, my Special Representative intends to closely involve local representatives in developing the contract.

19. UNMIK maintains contacts with the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia through the Committee for Cooperation with UNMIK in Pristina. The President of the Committee has regular meetings with senior representatives of UNMIK, the Kosovo Force (KFOR) and other international agencies in Kosovo. In order to advance meaningful dialogue with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, UNMIK suggested the establishment of a permanent working body — a joint consultative committee. This proposal received a positive response from the Yugoslav side. An understanding was reached that the committee should deal with practical transboundary issues of mutual interest. Both UNMIK and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have submitted their concrete proposals with regard to the committee's agenda, which are currently being reviewed. The other channel of contact with the Yugoslav authorities — through KFOR — is the Joint Implementation Committee (JIC), established within the framework of the Military-Technical Agreement. High-level JIC liaison meetings take place on a weekly basis and constitute an important venue for exchanging information and discussing the security situation within the ground and air safety zones.

20. UNMIK continues to develop strong relations with all neighbouring countries in order to establish cooperation on practical matters needed for the normal functioning of the Mission. On 7 March a representative of UNMIK and the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia signed an agreement on cross-border cooperation covering economic issues. Regional political leaders have also been encouraged to help promote peace and tolerance through their influence in the region. UNMIK also continues to work within the framework of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe to promote a commitment from regional leaders to advance the political and economic stability of the region as a whole.

B. Security situation

21. The general security situation in Kosovo has not changed significantly during the reporting period. Members of minority communities continued to be victims of intimidation, assaults and threats throughout Kosovo. In particular, during recent weeks there has been an upsurge in localized violence. These attacks, almost exclusively against Kosovo Serbs, appear to be orchestrated and have had an unsettling effect on Kosovo Serbs' confidence. UNMIK and KFOR have expanded their efforts in response to those attacks.

22. During the first quarter of 2000, UNMIK police in Kosovo recorded some 9,281 criminal offences. Among those, 411 were classified as serious crimes (murders, attempted murders, aggravated assaults, rapes, kidnappings and attempted kidnappings). UNMIK police have arrested suspects in 178 of those cases. UNMIK police crime analysts estimate that approximately two thirds of the serious crimes committed in Kosovo during the reporting period were inter-ethnic in nature, and were directed mostly against Kosovo Serbs. More than 80 per cent of the arson cases were identifiable as inter-ethnic crimes.

23. Mitrovica continued to be a flashpoint for ethnically related violence. Measures to improve public order and to counter extremist activities in Mitrovica have continued to be a key focus of both UNMIK and KFOR. A strategy to stabilize the situation and build confidence between the communities has been implemented. UNMIK police and KFOR are taking steps to enhance joint security operations, including through enhanced communications and tactical coordination, particularly during incidents of public disorder and violence. Additional KFOR and UNMIK police units and personnel have been deployed, and

stricter checks on individuals entering the city have been implemented.

24. During the first quarter of this year, a series of violent incidents gave rise to some concern over the situation in southern Serbia and its likely impact on Kosovo. These incidents were linked to the emergence of the so-called UCPMB (Liberation Army of Presevo, Medvedja and Bujanovac), an armed ethnic Albanian group, and to a heightened Yugoslav security presence in the area. Beginning in late January, fears over personal security led ethnic Albanians to flee southern Serbia for the eastern half of Kosovo. In response to the deteriorating situation, KFOR stepped up its presence along the boundary and mounted successful raids inside Kosovo against sites that may have been used to train or support UCPMB. By the latter half of March, reports of violent incidents had dwindled and the flow of internally displaced persons had decreased dramatically; however, contingency plans remain in place in the event of large-scale population movements (almost 15,000 have been registered as internally displaced persons from southern Serbia proper since June 1999). On 23 March, following a series of concerted steps by the international community, some elements of UCPMB committed themselves to seeking a political solution to the situation in southern Serbia. Nonetheless, occasional armed clashes with Yugoslav security forces continued to be observed and reported. KFOR and UNMIK are closely monitoring the situation.

25. The commitments made by the Yugoslav authorities in the Military-Technical Agreement continued to be met. There is no evidence that Yugoslav military or paramilitary units are operating within Kosovo. The commitments made by the former KLA in the undertaking of demilitarization and transformation of 21 June 1999 and the statement of principles of 19 September 1999 continued to be upheld. There is no evidence that formed units of the former KLA are continuing to operate.

26. KFOR and UNMIK police continued to search for weapons, through both vehicle checkpoints and house searches. A large number of weapons have been confiscated, at a rate of around 10 to 15 weapons each week, from members of all ethnic groups.

C. Status of the Mission

27. The four components or pillars of UNMIK remain: the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which heads the humanitarian affairs pillar; the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), which heads the institution-building pillar; the European Union, which heads the economic reconstruction pillar; and the United Nations, which heads the civil administration pillar.

28. As at 29 May, the civil administration pillar had a staff of 292 international Professional personnel out of an authorized total of 435, resulting in a headquarters staffing level of 86 per cent. In the regions and municipalities, the staffing levels are 42 and 60 per cent respectively. The institution-building pillar (OSCE) had 564 international staff members in Kosovo out of an authorized total of 751. UNHCR had a total of 78 international staff members, and the economic reconstruction pillar had 63 international staff. The United Nations Volunteer programme had 547 Volunteers in Kosovo. Volunteers come from 83 countries, and 27 per cent are women. Volunteers are working in various areas, including in the regional and municipal administration and numerous specialized fields.

29. The Executive Committee, comprising my Special Representative, his principal deputy and the four deputy special representatives, met daily. The Executive Committee's Joint Planning Group continued to develop the UNMIK strategic plan and established a number of working groups and task forces to address issues of concern, including the Working Group on Returns and the Joint Interim Administration Task Force. Coordination with KFOR and other international agencies on security issues is maintained by the Military Liaison Office. The Office of Gender Affairs made significant progress in mainstreaming gender issues throughout UNMIK, including in JIAS, as well as within the local community and municipal structures.

30. The strategic plan of UNMIK is the focus for forward planning within the Mission and serves as a means of identifying upcoming tasks, ensuring effective coordination between the components (and with KFOR) and developing plans to address key policy and operational issues. Representatives of the

components and KFOR meet regularly to develop and follow up on the implementation of the strategic plan.

III. United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo police

31. As at 24 May, 3,626 civilian police, including 207 border police, out of an authorized strength of 4,718 (which includes 1,100 special police), were deployed in Kosovo. Included in the total number of civilian police are one unit of special police officers from Pakistan (115 police officers), two units from Jordan (240 police officers) and two units from India (240 police officers). The total number of civilian police, including special police, currently in Kosovo constitutes close to 77 per cent of the total authorized strength.

32. UNMIK police have assumed full responsibility for executive law enforcement in the Pristina and Prizren regions, as well as at the Pristina airport's international border crossing point. UNMIK police have investigative authority in the Gnjilane and Mitrovica regions, as well as in the municipality of Pec and at the international border crossing points at Djeneral Jankovic (Blace) and Globocica. In areas where UNMIK police have not assumed full law enforcement responsibility, they have assumed primary responsibility for conducting criminal investigations. In these areas, non-investigative law enforcement functions are carried out by KFOR, with support and advice from UNMIK police. UNMIK police also continue to run the Pristina and Mitrovica detention facilities.

33. A number of non-police tasks continued to demand between 15 and 20 per cent of available UNMIK police resources at any time. Measures are being taken to transfer these tasks to international security service providers.

34. In response to the shortfall in strength, UNMIK has, since its inception, been conducting joint operations with KFOR to allow the number of police officers to be significantly bolstered by military personnel and resources. In Mitrovica, KFOR and UNMIK have established a joint operation centre and a joint strategic planning group, and carry out joint security operations for weapon searches.

35. UNMIK police also continued to work towards the development of their professional capacity to counter organized crime affecting Kosovo and the region. A comprehensive criminal intelligence structure within the UNMIK police, including both centralized and regional elements, will soon be established with the support of Member States. The establishment of this mechanism, as well as international police cooperation, will be an important step forward in the fight against organized crime.

36. UNMIK police are responsible for the establishment of the Kosovo Police Service, the future local police in Kosovo. Training, provided by the OSCE-run KPS school, is coordinated with the UNMIK police field training programme. A strategic plan envisions the training and deployment of more than 3,500 KPS officers by January 2001. The KPS trainees and provisional officers serve as an integral part of the UNMIK police until they are assessed to be sufficiently trained and capable of conducting their police duties independently. Until that time, they remain under the direct command and supervision of the Police Commissioner and his designated officers. Promising trainees in the programme have already been identified for specialized and management training.

37. So far, 794 KPS officers have graduated from the KPS school. The sixth class, which consists of 322 students, began its first week of training on 22 May. In addition, approximately 1,600 UNMIK police officers have received training in a field officers course at the KPS school.

38. KPS is the only functioning multi-ethnic public service institution in Kosovo. Tremendous efforts have been made to ensure fair representation of all minority groups in Kosovo, including Kosovo Serbs. Of the first four classes of KPS, 19 per cent of participants are women, 6 per cent are Kosovo Serbs and 5.5 per cent are from other non-Albanian communities. Intensive efforts continue to meet the gender balance target of 20 per cent for the coming classes.

IV. Protection of minority communities and human rights

A. Situation of minority communities

39. Improving the situation of the minority communities in Kosovo is at the forefront of the

UNMIK agenda. Despite determined efforts on the part of KFOR and the UNMIK police to address the security needs of minority populations, they have continued to be subject to harassment, violence and intimidation. The most severely affected group during the reporting period remained Kosovo Serbs. Crime continues to affect minority communities disproportionately, and while overall crime rates have stabilized, the number of murders, attempted murders and arson and grenade attacks against ethnic minorities remains unacceptably high.

40. In terms of the types of major crimes affecting minority communities during the reporting period, arson was by far the most frequent. Arson attacks committed against minorities were mostly carried out in the Pristina region and to a lesser extent in the Gnjilane region. Serb-owned properties were the hardest hit, representing 46 per cent of victims (83 properties burned out of a total of 179 incidents registered province-wide from 27 February to 20 May). A pattern emerged in some areas of arson and demolition of previously abandoned properties to clear the way for construction of new homes. The next most common major crime affecting minority communities was aggravated assault. This was followed by murder, where Serbs constituted 24 per cent of the victims province-wide (16 victims out of a total of 66 murders occurring from 27 February to 20 May).

41. As a result of the continued violence and harassment, the freedom of movement of minority communities remains restricted. This in turn affects their ability to fully exercise a range of basic rights, such as health care, education, social welfare, access to public utilities and other public services. As Kosovo moves steadily and progressively towards the re-establishment of social services and structures, efforts are being made to ensure the inclusion of minority populations. The ethnic minority communities also continued to express concern regarding the use of languages in Kosovo. UNMIK is endeavouring to address these concerns by ensuring that all public documents and signs are in all three official languages (English, Albanian and Serbian) and by exploring the possibility of requiring the use of the Turkish language in areas where the Turkish community is in the majority.

42. The inter-agency Ad Hoc Task Force on Minorities, chaired by the Deputy Special Representative for Humanitarian Affairs and composed of representatives of the humanitarian affairs pillar (UNHCR), the civil administration pillar (United Nations) and the institution-building pillar (OSCE), in addition to UNMIK police, KFOR, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), continued to meet on a weekly basis to analyse and highlight issues of concern to minority communities. The work of the Ad Hoc Task Force has concentrated on enhancing the physical protection and freedom of movement of minority populations, as well as engaging in longer-term confidence-building measures. UNMIK, United Nations agencies, ICRC and many international and local non-governmental organizations also seek to ensure that minority populations continue to have access to food, health, education and telecommunications services.

43. UNMIK is determined to change the situation of ethnic minority communities and to work towards the full implementation of its agenda for coexistence. Freedom of movement continues to be a major challenge. UNHCR-sponsored bus lines still require a security escort in order to be able to offer some degree of freedom of movement to the minority communities that they serve. Access to medical care has improved in Gracanica with the establishment of a local surgical clinic for the community. Several labour-intensive reconstruction projects are under way, with the assistance of KFOR and bilateral donors. These aim to provide income to and build confidence in minority communities. For example, 10 village employment and rehabilitation programme projects, funded by the European Union, are being implemented in Mitrovica, distributed equally between the northern and southern areas. Other programmes are under way in Pristina. Projects include reforestation, removal and recycling of rubbish and road repairs.

44. KFOR and the UNMIK police have also taken determined and targeted measures in several high-risk areas, including emergency measures and the creation of the "confidence area" in Mitrovica. Likewise, KFOR and UNMIK are working together in the Pristina region on a project designed to improve conditions for minority communities in the area. Through the joint project, immediate security is being provided to those members of SNC Gracanica who are participating in JIAS. In addition, the project aims to enhance long-term security for minority communities in general

through the execution of development projects such as telephone repair, road rebuilding, education and health projects in the area.

45. UNMIK promotes dialogue between ethnic communities through administrative, political and economic interaction. It continues to encourage multi-ethnic participation in JIAS at both the central and municipal levels. Members of different ethnic communities interact on practical administrative issues in the JIAS departments and the administrative boards. This is the first step in any reconciliation process. The different ethnic communities also interact on political issues through IAC, KTC and the municipal councils. Through such political bodies, open discussions between different groups are promoted and fostered. Confidence-building and reconciliation measures are also being undertaken through economic incentives, such as job creation programmes and inter-community trade activities.

46. The promotion of inter-community dialogue was facilitated by UNMIK through a series of humanitarian round-table discussions involving the Roma, Ashkalija (Albanian-speaking Gypsy) and Egyptian populations. The third of these meetings, which took place on 12 April, brought together for the first time representatives of these communities with Kosovo Albanian political leaders. At the end of the meeting, the six community leaders and the three Kosovo Albanian leaders (Messrs. Qosja, Rugova and Thaci) adopted an eight-point declaration. Among the key points were: recognition that the Roma communities are an integral part of Kosovo society; condemnation of the violence against them; and agreement to draft a platform for action to solve the problems of the Roma, Ashkalija and Egyptians. A Platform for Joint Action covering the main areas of concern was endorsed by both IAC and KTC.

B. Human rights

47. Violations of the human rights of all communities in Kosovo continue to be a major concern of UNMIK. Systemic problems in the criminal justice system have sustained a climate of impunity. There are persistent complaints from ethnic minorities that criminal incidents against them are not fully investigated or prosecuted in comparison with crimes against the majority community. Pre-trial detention is of major concern, both with regard to its length and access by detainees to attorneys and the outside world. This was illustrated by the recent hunger strike in Mitrovica by Kosovo Serb and Roma detainees complaining both about the length of their detention before trial and alleged bias in the treatment they had received, in contrast to the treatment of the majority community. With the number of criminal trials now increasing, the right to a fair trial is also of concern, including access by defendants to legal advice of sufficient quality to ensure that they are adequately defended. The continued lack of a functioning civil justice system is also of concern, particularly with regard to property cases.

48. The increased population movements have contributed to increased concerns regarding property rights. With neither the Housing and Property Directorate nor the civil justice system being able yet to deal with property disputes, the large number of returnees generally find themselves unable to legally access accommodation, or their return to existing accommodation causes secondary displacement of the previous inhabitants. In addition, access to education, health care and employment remains limited for returnees. There have been indications that violations of civil and political rights, in the context of elections, are already increasing. These violations include the harassment of political activists and parties, in particular the Democratic League of Kosovo. Allegations brought to the attention of UNMIK include verbal threats, physical assaults and attacks, including arson, on buildings and property belonging to political parties.

49. Violence against women and girls in Kosovo is a significant concern. More work is needed to investigate and bring to trial those accused of crimes committed against women and girls during the conflict in Kosovo and to ensure redress. Access to medical and psychological care for victims of sexual violence is limited, and many remain untreated. In addition, legal remedies are inadequate and discriminate against women. Other forms of violence against women and girls occurring in Kosovo include domestic violence and trafficking for purposes of forced prostitution. Legislative working groups are currently drafting laws to combat domestic violence and trafficking in women and girls.

50. The continued publication of "hate speech" remains a major concern. One area is the publication of inflammatory articles attacking ethnic groups. Of an

even greater security concern is the practice, among certain sectors of the local media, of publicly naming persons living in Kosovo and alleging that they have committed war crimes. Although the frequency of such publications has recently decreased, the link between them and violence was graphically illustrated with the recent murder of a Kosovo Serb UNMIK staff member. This murder came only days after the publication of an article in a local newspaper alleging that this staff member was a war criminal and giving details of where he could be found. Controlling such dangerous publications, while continuing to respect the basic principle of freedom of speech, remains a delicate balancing act.

51. Discrimination in the employment sector, particularly against ethnic minorities and the less educated, is increasingly apparent. While precise unemployment figures are not available, employment opportunities remain limited. Access to employment for ethnic minorities is greatly restricted by security concerns, which limit freedom of movement. The most prominent examples of discrimination in employment have been in the public sector, with persistent complaints of persons being employed or promoted on political grounds, particularly in the education and health sectors. There are also widespread complaints that persons who return to Kosovo after having left temporarily (including many members of ethnic minority communities) are prevented from returning to their former employment. The implementation of equitable public sector employment policies remains problematic.

C. Detained and missing persons

52. The highly sensitive issue of missing persons, detainees and prisoners remains a serious obstacle to the resolution of inter-community tensions. My Special Representative has repeatedly highlighted the need for the urgent appointment of a Special Envoy to address these issues. Tangible progress in this regard will be crucial in promoting peaceful coexistence in Kosovo. Representatives of Kosovo Albanian political parties and local human rights non-governmental organizations have repeatedly linked their support and cooperation in the return of Kosovo Serb internally displaced persons to the resolution of the issue of detained and missing Kosovo Albanians. This appears to be the position of a significant part of the Kosovo Albanian population.

53. The issue of missing persons and detainees has been extensively discussed in IAC and KTC. The Kosovo Albanian representatives in KTC underlined the importance of raising this issue in contacts with Western Governments and bringing it to the attention of the European Parliament. Public pressure has also increased on UNMIK to further its efforts to obtain the release of Kosovo Albanian detainees in Serbia proper and to determine the fate of missing persons.

54. The Victim Recovery and Identification Commission, which was established on 11 May, is the authority responsible for the recovery, identification and disposition of mortal remains, collecting related data and providing social and legal support to the families of missing persons. The timing of the establishment of the Commission is opportune given the increasingly vocal demand by the local population and local political parties that the international community concretely address the issue of detainees and missing persons. The Commission has returned 13 bodies to their families to date. The institution-building pillar's identification project, including a team of international pathologists, assists in the identification of remains exhumed by the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and other agencies, and also develops local capacity for identification.

55. The Tribunal resumed its exhumation of mass gravesites in Kosovo in April and plans to work through October 2000. During its operations in 2000, the Tribunal plans to excavate nearly 300 mass graves. During its operations in 1999, the team excavated 270 mass graves and exhumed over 2,000 bodies. According to the Tribunal, no new identification of exhumed bodies can be expected until autumn, when the Victim Recovery and Identification Commission will carry out such identification.

56. The trial of 143 Kosovo Albanians in the Nis court in Serbia culminated on 24 May in the handing down of sentences averaging 12 years of imprisonment for each prisoner. The reaction in Kosovo was, as expected, negative, sparking demonstrations across the province. My Special Representative and the Kosovo Albanian members of IAC met with the family members of the detainees in Djakovica.

V. Establishment of the judicial system and the rule of law

A. Judicial system

57. UNMIK has accorded priority attention to the establishment of an effective judicial and penal management system. Without such institutions, efforts to instil respect for the rule of law in the local population will be hampered. Despite the appointment of more than 400 judges, prosecutors and lay judges and the increased capacity of the courts, the unwillingness of witnesses to testify and the ethnic bias and risk of intimidation of some judicial personnel have hampered the administration of justice. Of the more than 400 judges, prosecutors and lay judges that have been appointed, only 46 are non-ethnic Kosovo Albanians, and 7 of those are Kosovo Serbs.

58. Since the judges, prosecutors and lay judges for all regions were sworn in in January and February, 11 trials have been held in the Gnjilane District Court, 8 in the Pristina District Court, 10 in the Pec District Court and 7 in the Prizren District Court. A total of 33 convictions and 12 acquittals have resulted from those trials. The six trials that were scheduled to take place in the Mitrovica District Court during the latter half of March were suspended for security reasons. However, 11 trials have been scheduled at the Mitrovica District Court between 6 June and 1 August. Trials have also begun in the Mitrovica Municipal Court.

59. From the second week in April until the third week in May, 31 Kosovo Serb and 5 Roma detainees in the Mitrovica detention centre went on a hunger strike. As noted above, the detainees began their hunger strike in protest over the length of their pre-trial detention periods. On 21 May, my Special Representative met with them and promised that he would use all his efforts to ensure that a Kosovo Serb and/or international judge would preside over their cases, in addition to Kosovo Albanian judges. As a result, the detainees agreed to end their hunger strike. Twelve trials have been scheduled for the hunger strikers in the Mitrovica Municipal Court, the Mitrovica District Court and the Pristina District Court. The efforts of UNMIK to encourage Kosovo Serb judges, who have already been nominated, to become judicially active have also intensified. An international judge and one international prosecutor have been appointed pursuant to UNMIK regulation 2000/6 and are fully integrated and functional in the Mitrovica District Court. The international judge sat on a trial for the first time on 25 May at the Municipal Court in Mitrovica.

60. In order to build public confidence in the judicial system, UNMIK plans to take immediate measures, in particular the appointment of international judges and prosecutors throughout Kosovo. The particular nature of war and ethnically related crimes and the number of such cases in Kosovo demand that panels with both local and international components try them. Preparations are under way to establish a Kosovo war and ethnic crimes court. Local and international response to this initiative has been favourable. The creation of this court is a factor in the re-establishment of the rule of law, in consolidating peace through justice and in paving the way towards reconciliation.

B. Penal system

61. Given the number of serious offences and the resumption of trials, there will soon be an increased need for space in the correctional facilities. Currently only around 100 spaces (out of a total capacity of 497) are available in different detention centres in Kosovo, which are managed by UNMIK penal management, UNMIK police and KFOR. Of the 350 persons in detention as of 29 May, more than half have been charged with serious crimes. The Kosovo Correctional Service employs over 350 local correctional officers in different positions in institutions around Kosovo.

C. Rule of law activities

62. UNMIK continued to promote the establishment of the Ombudsperson institution. While IAC has endorsed the draft regulation, UNMIK has continued to work with KFOR to clarify the wording of the text and the extent of the powers of the Ombudsperson. The Kosovo Judicial Institute began functioning during the first week of March and has conducted a series of induction seminars for judges and prosecutors in all five regions of Kosovo. The Institute is currently preparing two round-table seminars, one on the collaboration between the police and the courts during the investigative stage (for judges and prosecutors) and the other on juvenile justice (for judges, prosecutors and defence lawyers).

63. The Kosovo Law Centre has fulfilled all conditions to become a registered non-governmental organization under UNMIK regulation 1999/22. A candidate has been selected for the position of local co-director, and the Centre is expected to open shortly. A compilation of the primary applicable criminal laws prepared by the Centre has been distributed to members of the judiciary and the local legal community.

64. The General Assembly of the Kosovo Bar Association held its first meeting since 1992 in Pristina on 29 April. Approximately 130 out of the 140 licensed attorneys currently practising in Kosovo, including representatives of all minority communities, attended. The new Executive Board of the Bar Association includes two representatives of non-Albanian communities (one Kosovo Serb and one Kosovo Turk) out of nine posts. The Bar Disciplinary Board includes 3 representatives of non-Albanian communities (2 Kosovo Serbs and 1 Kosovo Muslim Slav woman) out of 18 posts.

VI. Humanitarian activities

65. UNMIK, through the humanitarian affairs pillar (UNHCR), cooperates closely on humanitarian and other issues with other United Nations partners such as the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), as well as with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), ICRC, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and over 250 international and 45 local non-governmental organizations.

A. Transition of the humanitarian programme to longer-term development and reconstruction

66. The emergency relief needs of Kosovo have been successfully met. Therefore, the humanitarian affairs pillar will cease to exist as a formal component within the UNMIK structure by the end of June 2000. However, a Humanitarian Coordinator, named by UNHCR, will work with my Special Representative's Executive Committee and serve as an observer in KTC. The Humanitarian Coordinator will continue to facilitate the transition to reconstruction and development in close cooperation with the three remaining pillars.

67. While the transition process has advanced well in many respects, there remain some areas of concern. Lack of access to services by minority communities continues to be a major problem as a direct consequence of the security situation and, as a result, there will continue to be a need for humanitarian assistance to such communities. Also, as agricultural production resumes, the distribution of international food assistance must be monitored carefully to ensure that it does not inhibit local agricultural production.

68. The JIAS Department of Reconstruction, which is under the economic reconstruction pillar (EU), has designed an important programme for assisted housing reconstruction, including selection criteria and construction standards. UNHCR has seconded expert staff to the pillar in order to accelerate the coordination of this process and to pass on knowledge gained from the winterization project. There are also important transition initiatives taking place in other sectors. For example, WFP and other agencies, including UNHCR and several international non-governmental organizations, are working closely with the JIAS Department of Health and Social Welfare on the creation of a new social welfare system. It has been agreed that WFP and its partners will continue to provide a reduced level of food aid as part of the overall welfare package. Common beneficiary criteria and registration lists will ensure a coordinated system, with beneficiaries receiving food and/or cash.

69. The Humanitarian Community Information Centre works closely with a wide range of actors to encourage and facilitate information sharing in support of ongoing humanitarian relief, as well as reconstruction and development efforts. The Centre has developed a database to facilitate the regional coordination of housing reconstruction. It has also provided data collection and mapping support to the civil registration process, through collaboration with the institution-building pillar.

B. Returns

70. Of some 841,000 Kosovo Albanian refugees who have returned to Kosovo, more than 147,000 have

returned in an organized manner, mostly with the assistance of UNHCR and IOM. It is estimated that 13,900 refugees from Kosovo, including Albanians, Serbs and Roma, remain in neighbouring countries. As at 29 May, the total number of internally displaced persons from Kosovo who had registered for humanitarian assistance in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia stood at some 211,000, with 180,000 in Serbia and 31,000 in Montenegro.

71. While voluntary return movements from Western Europe and other countries have been ongoing, forced returns started at the end of March. It is anticipated that between 100,000 and 150,000 people will return to Kosovo during the current year. At a meeting of the Intergovernmental Consultations on Asylum and Migration (a consortium of 16 Governments dealing with asylum, refugee and migration issues), held in Geneva in March, UNMIK, including UNHCR, urged host Governments to ensure orderly, humane and phased returns. UNMIK also urged Governments to establish a clear priority for returns on a voluntary basis. On 6 April, UNMIK and the Government of Switzerland signed a memorandum of understanding on the issue of returnees to Kosovo, which was based on a memorandum of understand signed by UNMIK and Germany in November 1999.

72. UNMIK has recognized the generosity of host countries in receiving large numbers of Kosovo refugees during the crisis. However, the Mission has expressed concerns that, in view of Kosovo's limited absorption capacity, uncontrolled large-scale returns could have a potentially destabilizing effect and prove detrimental to the achievements made to date. There is particular concern that the already precarious situation of minority populations could deteriorate still further in the event of large-scale returns of Kosovo Albanians competing for scarce housing and employment opportunities. Therefore, on 13 April, my Special Representative issued an open letter that appealed to the authorities of host countries to minimize the practice of forced returns, especially of those who are socially or ethnically vulnerable or have a criminal history, and to pace the returns in a way that would allow humanitarian agencies to provide the necessary support to those returning upon their arrival in Kosovo. My Special Representative also called upon those countries to actively participate with UNMIK in the reception of returnees in Kosovo.

73. A Joint Committee on Returns for Kosovo Serbs was established on 2 May to explore prospects for the safe, orderly and sustainable return of those displaced Kosovo Serbs wishing to come back to their homes and to coordinate all efforts and initiatives in this regard. It is composed of representatives from UNMIK and KFOR, as well as Bishop Artemije of SNC Gracanica. The Joint Committee on Returns is the only channel through which return movements of Kosovo Serbs will be considered in order to avoid uncoordinated initiatives that could endanger the safety of returnees. Oliver Ivanovic from SNC Mitrovica has been invited to join the Committee. A working group has fielded several missions in different locations in order to assess the feasibility for returns and to work on improving conditions. Some displaced persons have come to visit their places of origin, and in other areas there have been some returns already. The proposal regarding the return of Kosovo Serbs to Istok has led to a series of protests in the Pec region.

74. Implementation of the Platform for Joint Action for the Roma, Ashkalija and Egyptian communities is also crucial for the creation of conditions that will foster the return of displaced populations. Within the general framework of the Platform, UNHCR is actively pursuing "go and see" visits which would permit displaced Roma, Ashkalija and Egyptians to take informed decisions about their return at this stage.

75. The return of other minority populations to their places of origin is of equal concern, and UNMIK is committed to creating conditions that would permit such return without discrimination. UNHCR, as the agency mandated to seek durable solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons, will continue playing a role in this regard.

76. Within Kosovo, the first returns of ethnic Albanians to northern Mitrovica went ahead in early March as an important component of the mission's strategy to address the division of the city. The circumstances under which these returns took place were difficult. Since then, the situation has calmed down, although there are still reports of harassment of ethnic Albanians in northern Mitrovica. The installation of the footbridge linking the three apartment buildings in northern Mitrovica, where over 250 ethnic Albanians returned, to southern Mitrovica, together with the widening of the confidence zone, are new and positive security measures that are enhancing freedom of movement. Efforts will continue to enable

Kosovo Serb internally displaced persons to return, on a voluntary basis, to their apartments in southern Mitrovica.

C. Mine action

77. Demining activities are to remain under humanitarian coordination structures at least for the remainder of this year, following which a national demining body should assume responsibility. The Mine Action Programme, under the leadership of the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre, coordinates mine action activities. The anticipated increase in mine and unexploded ordnance casualties coinciding with the arrival of spring has occurred as expected, with the rate now averaging 15 persons killed or injured per month. A total of 101 people have been killed and 395 injured in mine or unexploded ordnance incidents since June 1999. Incidents involving cluster munitions dropped by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization continue to occur. The most recent incident killed a young boy and critically injured two more children. The number of teams undertaking cluster bomb clearance has risen to 17 and, in addition, KFOR has recently increased its efforts to survey and mark the affected areas. Mine clearance activities continued throughout the period under review, with significant progress being made in this area. To date, 3,405 anti-personnel mines, 3,768 anti-tank mines, 3,066 cluster bombs and 9,327 items of unexploded ordnance have been cleared by teams coordinated by the Mine Action Coordination Centre.

VII. Sectoral developments

78. Considerable progress has been made by UNMIK in establishing normality and improving the living conditions of the Kosovo population. The development of the legal basis for the interim administration, in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the applicable law, is an ongoing process. Twenty-seven regulations and ten administrative directions were issued by my Special Representative during the period from 1 March to 31 May. The regulations and administrative directions cover a range of issues, some of which establish the JIAS departments, provide the legal basis for revenue collection (e.g., registration of businesses and tax administration) and establish the legal instruments necessary for the upcoming municipal elections (e.g., the Central Election Commission and the registration of political parties). UNMIK has also focused on gender mainstreaming along sectoral/departmental lines in order to promote institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women in Kosovo.

A. Reconstruction

79. "Kosovo: Reconstruction 2000", a comprehensive public reconstruction and investment programme, has been presented to donors so as to better target donor resources in support of the Mission's priorities for reconstruction. The reconstruction needs are extensive. In aggregate, investments of over DM 2 billion have been identified. Funds pledged by donors currently total DM 2.6 billion, against which known commitments total DM 1.2 billion. A number of high-priority needs remain without significant funding, including the rehabilitation of courts, schools, hospitals and other public buildings; the development of multiple solid waste disposal facilities and environmental clean-up; and the development of the local human resources.

80. The Central Housing Committee has been established as the coordinating board for housing reconstruction in Kosovo. UNMIK and its partners, especially donors, have agreed on a common approach to housing reconstruction in order to maximize the impact of available aid and to ensure fair and transparent distribution. The basic strategy seeks to concentrate on the neediest people in Kosovo and to stimulate the development of economic activity in the private housing market. Coordination structures are being established at the local level. To date, 19 municipal boards have been set up to identify beneficiaries and to monitor the execution of the building works. The European Union has committed DM 110 million to this effort. Over 12,000 houses have already been rebuilt and work is currently under way on an additional 5,000. This effort is in addition to the very extensive building activity being undertaken by the private sector.

B. Health and social welfare

81. The health care system in Kosovo has shown steady improvement. A Kosovo Drug Regulatory Authority empowered to issue import licences for pharmaceuticals and to control and regulate the import

and sale of drugs has been established. A number of administrative instructions have been issued to establish policies, for example on tuberculosis and oral health. A health facility master plan, intended to guide donors and non-governmental organizations in the reconstruction of health care facilities, has been prepared. The recent tularaemia epidemic in Kosovo was investigated and contained through the combined efforts of UNMIK, KFOR, United Nations agencies, donors and non-governmental organizations. A major effort has been launched to stop an infection of staphylococcus aureus in the maternity ward of the Pristina University Hospital. All hospitals and most health houses have now been provided with high-capacity generators to replace or complement the smaller ones that were acquired last winter as an emergency measure.

82. A $3 million World Bank-funded project has been initiated to design a strategy for health care financing, strengthen the capacity of the health insurance fund, prepare an implementation plan for the restructuring of the health sector and monitor the impact of social reforms. The final round of payments under the emergency financial assistance programme, designed to provide financial assistance to the most vulnerable families of Kosovo, was completed. A total of about DM 30 million was disbursed, which benefited over 80,000 families.

C. Education

83. UNMIK has initiated a process, together with international agencies, donors and local participants, to formulate a blueprint for the education system in Kosovo. The World Bank has sponsored a large project at Pristina University, which includes the formulation of new statutes, the introduction of a modern management system and the establishment of a programme for the certification of physicians and lawyers. The printing and distribution of all primary and secondary school textbooks in the Albanian, Turkish and Bosniac languages is nearing completion. Efforts continue to encourage Kosovo Serb teachers to accept teaching assignments and review textbooks in the Serbian language for use in Kosovo schools.

D. Transport and infrastructure

84. Seven airline companies are presently operating daily service from Pristina, and three others will start shortly. More than 13,000 commercial passengers were registered in April at the Pristina airport. A Kosovo Aviation Authority has been created to assist and coordinate the development and conduct of civil aviation in Kosovo. The Pristina airport now operates on a self-financing basis.

85. Efforts to rehabilitate and improve the transport and infrastructure sector have intensified as the weather has improved. During the period under review, a total of 11 projects in various regions have been initiated, on facilitating and managing urban traffic, maintaining streets and installing traffic signs and signals. The European Union has committed DM 30 million for road-building programmes.

E. Post and telecommunications

86. The sale of UNMIK postage stamps and first-day covers began on 15 March, and efforts to fully restore the postal system in Kosovo are continuing. The international letter service was scheduled to start on 31 May. The new global system for mobile (GSM) telephone service, commercially launched in February, has developed to cover four cities and the airport in Kosovo. There are about 20,000 pre-paid subscribers at present. Repairs to the fixed telephone network continue; in particular, two projects have been developed for reconnecting Kosovo Serb enclaves to the public network.

F. Agriculture

87. UNMIK, together with FAO and the World Bank, is making vigorous efforts to revitalize agricultural activity in Kosovo. Fertilizers, seed potatoes, maize and other seeds, as well as vegetable kits, have been distributed to farmers for the spring sowing season. A $25 million World Bank-funded project to re-launch farming activities and reorganize veterinary services has been initiated. The European Union is committing DM 20 million to agricultural projects this year. The wheat harvest in July is expected to yield 220,000 tons, which would meet the needs of 65 per cent of the population. A cattle vaccination campaign will be completed in the coming months. A forestry

management structure is being set up and tree planting has begun.

G. Environmental protection

88. Within the framework of institution-building activities, an environmental awareness campaign was launched on Earth Day (22 April) with the planting of trees and flowers as well as a massive clean-up effort all over Kosovo. UNMIK and KFOR have both begun environmental clean-up projects, including a river-cleaning project in Podujevo and a garbage clean-up project in Mitrovica and Pristina. A survey is under way to determine the capabilities and needs of local institutes that are active in monitoring the quality of air, water, soil, biological diversity and food. A survey of environmental pollution related to the Trepca industrial complex has been completed. The survey showed significant residual pollution. Plans for a clean-up are being prepared.

H. Youth and sports

89. In view of the large number of young people in Kosovo, separate departments for youth and sports have been established under JIAS. The Department of Youth will play an advocacy role to promote youth initiatives, foster international and regional contacts and steer civil society agencies that are active in this field. The Department of Sports has initiated a number of activities to harness and promote talent in various sports. Donor support is being sought to create a modern sports infrastructure and to improve existing facilities.

I. Civil security and emergency preparedness

90. Extensive efforts have continued to develop the Kosovo Protection Corps into a capable civil emergency unit. The total strength of KPC, as at 29 May, was 4,542 persons, including 53 from minority communities. Ten per cent of all KPC positions are reserved for minorities. More than 20,000 individuals applied for the Corps, and 4,510 final nominees were selected. Of those, over 130 were rejected as a result of background checks. Complaints against members, or alleged members, of KPC have diminished. There have been 95 allegations of non-compliance with KPC regulations or criminal activity by KPC members. A total of 59 cases are under investigation, and 36 have been closed for lack of evidence. Since the establishment of KPC, four of its members have been removed for offences and nine other individuals are currently under suspension pending review of the charges against them. All KPC members are on probationary status for one year, and individuals may be dismissed for prior criminal activities whenever such activities come to light.

91. Introductory training for KPC members, coordinated by IOM in cooperation with the Council of Europe and non-governmental organizations, is now well-advanced. Senior KPC officers have received training in human rights, civil protection, KPC regulations and leadership. Mid-ranking officers have undergone similar programmes, with the addition of mine-awareness training. Ordinary KPC members have received initial training in civil protection, human rights, first aid, basic emergency operations and KPC rules and regulations. IOM management advisory teams, composed of advisers in various fields, are deployed at the central and regional levels to develop KPC management and administrative capabilities.

92. In addition to training, KPC members have been engaged in a range of tasks. More than 1,000 members have been involved in various work projects, such as garbage clean-up, road repair, school reconstruction and building of local services such as bakeries and greenhouses. More than 30 additional projects, such as tree planting, school painting and road repair, are being prepared.

J. Civil documents

93. UNMIK will begin to issue UNMIK travel documents in order to facilitate the travel of persons in Kosovo to third countries. The layout and design of the travel document has been finalized, and a contract has been signed for the printing of the documents. The documents have been successfully tested and found to be tamper-proof. The Presidency of the European Union, on behalf of the 15 member States, has issued a statement of support for the new travel document. Meanwhile, 2,658 Emergency travel recommendations have been issued to date. They are, however, not always honoured by neighbouring countries. Birth, marriage and death certificates are being issued by all

municipalities. Three vehicle registration sites, in Pristina, Djakovica and Prizren, are now operational. About 22,000 vehicles have been registered to date.

K. Public services

94. The development of a non-politicized and efficient civil service for Kosovo remains an important objective for UNMIK. Progress is being made in the development of a professional local civil service at the central and municipal levels. Positions within JIAS are advertised, and staff are selected on the basis of merit. Training and human resources management programmes are being developed. A significant achievement has been the smooth transition from the system of stipend payments to salary payments for all public employees paid from the Kosovo consolidated budget. A total amount of DM 26 million was disbursed as salaries to 54,000 employees for the months of March and April 2000. A central payroll database, which will include all public employees, is being developed.

L. Housing and Property Directorate

95. The Housing and Property Directorate and Claims Commission, which deals mainly with private residential housing disputes, has begun its operations. The Kosovo Cadastral Agency has been established, and steps have been taken to appoint commissioners to the Housing and Property Directorate and Claims Commission.

M. Banking and Payments Authority

96. The Banking and Payments Authority of Kosovo provides UNMIK with payment services from its main branch in Pristina and limited cash payment services from its 6 branches and 22 sub-branches around Kosovo. To date, more than 200,000 cash payments amounting to over DM 200 million have been made. Through the Authority's Licensing and Supervision Department, the first banking licence was issued on 10 January to the Microfinance Bank, and since then the Bank has opened branches in Pristina, Prizren and Pec. In addition, 5 preliminary banking licences have been issued to commercial bank licence applicants who anticipate opening some 12 new branches by the end of the year. Approximately eight non-bank financial institutions also provide much-needed credit to citizens and small businesses.

N. Labour

97. Vocational centres are being established, which are coordinated by the Kosovo employment offices. Entrepreneurial training programmes, targeting female-headed households, are under way.

O. Trade and industry

98. To encourage the restart of economic activity, to manage existing assets in an efficient and responsible manner and to attract new investment, a strategy for private sector development has been finalized. The strategy includes a transparent and internationally defensible process to definitively determine the ownership of commercial assets and property and to pay fair compensation where it is due. In most cases, UNMIK expects that this will lead to reasonably rapid privatization. Arrangements for interim measures to revitalize enterprises (including management leases and contracts) will be taken in respect of enterprises under the Mission's interim administration. The strategy has been presented to IAC. In this regard, the Department of Trade and Industry has now finalized its negotiations for a 10-year management lease for the Sarr Cement Factory. A three-stage strategy to consider the future of the Trepca industrial complex is being implemented. International consortium negotiations continued with a third, and possibly final, round of talks scheduled in early June.

P. Public utilities

99. Over DM 150 million has been invested in the power sector, and repair work has now been completed on one of the main power generation units, which was severely damaged by fire earlier this year. Repair work on other facilities is continuing. The power situation has now stabilized and supplies of coal, chemicals and consumables have been built up. During the reporting period, Kosovo was able to export energy at certain times of the day.

100. In the water supply and sanitation sectors, further donor commitments have been secured for supporting a

range of medium- and long-term programmes totalling more than DM 100 million over the next three years. This will ensure the reconstruction of all the existing urban water supply systems. A continued and ongoing communication between the public utility enterprises and UNMIK has been established in an effort to coordinate the reform of this sector. During a recent donor working group meeting, the fundamental structures for an overall sector strategy and future regulatory framework were finalized.

VIII. Democracy and civil society

A. Democratization

101. The institution-building component (OSCE) is the lead entity in building democracy and developing civil society in Kosovo. Supporting the development of democratic structures and processes and promoting the participation of people at all levels of society is one of the key tasks of the institution-building pillar.

102. The Institute for Civil Administration has been established and will be the official training institution for the public sector in Kosovo. Until the Institute is fully operational, interim training programmes are being conducted on topics such as personnel management, principles of democracy and human rights awareness, budget management and control, citizen participation, project management and public relations. In addition, technical training courses in computer skills and registration procedures have been held for executive and support staff. On average, each course has 140 participants. Thus far, 700 senior municipal administrators have participated in five seminars and over 250 civil servants have completed computer skills courses.

103. Five political party service centres have been established throughout Kosovo to provide branches of all political parties with access to basic infrastructure and communication facilities. Through these centres, political parties are assisted in developing democratic programmes and structures of organization and enabled to communicate among themselves and with other political parties outside Kosovo. Political party service centres also help the political parties to develop a democratic relationship with the electorate and to deal with public opinion and the media. Such support will be crucial for developing the capacity of Kosovo's political parties to compete effectively and fairly in the municipal elections. UNMIK has also begun the process of political party registration, in accordance with UNMIK regulation 2000/16, and political party certification. Party supporter lists have been issued to some 30 parties, which are currently collecting the signatures necessary for both the registration of the party as a legal personality and the certification of the party for the municipal elections.

104. The scale and complexity of election preparations led to the establishment of the Political Party Consultative Forum in April in order to keep all political parties informed of decisions of the Central Election Commission regarding the electoral process. At the Forum, political parties and coalitions have an opportunity to meet with senior UNMIK officials to discuss election issues, such as a code of conduct for election campaigning and the certification of political parties for the upcoming municipal elections. The Forum has met three times since 21 April. A number of political party training activities have also been held around Kosovo. These training sessions address such issues as public and media relations, the basic principles of political party organization and platform development. Particular attention is being paid to include Kosovo Serb and other ethnic minority parties in these activities. During May, training was provided in nine distinct locations; four more training courses are planned for June.

105. UNMIK also continued to work with international and local women's groups in order to promote the active participation of women voters in the municipal elections and to encourage female candidates to run for office. Starting in May, a series of round tables on the role of women in political life, designed to enhance and encourage women's participation in political life and in public bodies, was initiated. Women politicians from several Kosovo parties have attended the discussions.

106. At present, more than 200 non-governmental organizations are registered in Kosovo. Similar to political party service centres, NGO resource centres give logistical support and offer training opportunities to these organizations. Out of 10 projected centres, 4 have already been opened.

B. Media affairs

107. A national and international group of lawyers and media experts completed the first draft of the interim broadcast regulation on 24 May. This regulation will create the Interim Broadcast Commission, which will be responsible for licensing broadcasters as well as enforcing a code of practice for all broadcasters. The regulation also establishes the legal structure for Radio Television Kosovo (RTK) as an independent public service broadcaster. UNMIK is working with technical experts to develop the specifications for broadcast equipment for RTK and for transmission equipment for the terrestrial broadcast transmission system in Kosovo.

108. A four-week training course for local radio journalists from across Kosovo, organized in conjunction with UNDP, was conducted during April. Approximately 40 local journalists took part. On 15 May, a major two-week training course for journalists at RTK and selected newspapers began on basic reporting and editing techniques. In addition, five media managers attended a two-week course in Canada on management skills. A second session, beginning on 29 May, was held, along with a specific training course for the journalists who will work at the Kosovo Serb station, Radio Caglavica, when it commences operation.

109. At the conference of the Association of the Media of Kosovo and international experts from the International Federation of Journalists, held on 11 and 12 March, the Association completed its code of conduct. It also made substantial progress on the creation of a court of honour, which will act as a media complaints and disciplinary board. In addition, the President of the Association made arrangements to travel to the regions to meet with Kosovo Serb journalists in order to encourage them to take part in the Association.

IX. Preparations for civil registration and municipal elections

A. Civil registration

110. Elections are the next step in the political transition process and are scheduled to be held in October. My Special Representative has decided to include the municipalities of both Zvecan and Malishevo in the municipal elections. A Joint Registration Task Force has been established by the civil administration (United Nations) and institution-building (OSCE) pillars with the objective of carrying out civil and voter registration of habitual residents of Kosovo living in Kosovo, and voter registration for habitual residents living outside of Kosovo. It is estimated that there are approximately 1.2 million potential applicants for the first phase of civil and voter registration.

111. The Task Force initiated an early start of registration on 17 April in the Gnjilane region, and registration centres were opened throughout Kosovo on 28 April. The registration period is scheduled to end around 15 July. As at 26 May, 195 out of 199 registration centres were opened, at which 292,299 registration applications had been submitted. 32,784 additional cases (11 per cent) have gone into the review process. Documentation has been located in the municipal record offices for 60 per cent of the review cases. The average number of applicants per day is about 20,000.

112. Out-of-Kosovo registration began simultaneously with in-province registration by mail in 32 countries and in-person registration in Montenegro, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Albania; and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Despite persistent efforts by UNMIK to secure the cooperation of the Yugoslav authorities on the registration of Kosovo internally displaced persons in Serbia proper, there has been no change in their negative position on this issue. Registration sites are being prepared on the northern and south-eastern boundaries with Serbia to allow potential applicants currently residing in Serbia access to the registration process.

113. Surveys have shown that the majority of registrants possess adequate documentation. However, the Task Force has established an enquiry service for those for whom there is no back-up documentation. The service requires the completion of an extensive questionnaire to describe and justify their claims of identity and residence. Furthermore, the Registration Appeals Commission has formally commenced operation. The Commission will hold hearings in Pristina and in the various regions. Special provision will be made for hearings in regions populated by non-Albanian communities. The Commission will hear and decide appeals concerning cases in which a person has

been denied habitual residency status and was consequently denied admission to the civil registry. It will also adjudicate voter eligibility in cases where the applicant prevails in his or her appeal to the Commission.

114. Strenuous efforts have been made to ensure the registration of non-Albanians, including a specific media outreach programme (alongside similar outreach programmes for women, youth and the disabled). In general, the Kosovo Serb community continued its non-participation policy despite the efforts of UNMIK to persuade its members otherwise. A special meeting of the Political Party Consultative Forum was convened in Zubin Potok on 6 May to inform the Kosovo Serb political parties about recent developments regarding civil registration and electoral matters. The discussion emphasized that Kosovo Serb participation in registration was contingent on security and return. The Joint Registration Task Force is currently addressing the issue of the non-accessibility of registration sites as a result of security concerns.

B. Municipal election preparations

115. The Central Election Commission is the principal regulatory body overseeing the conduct and supervision of the election process, and is composed of three international and nine local members. The Commission formally convened for the first time on 18 April, with all members present except for a Kosovo Serb representative. The Kosovo Serb observer in IAC had announced on 14 April that the Kosovo Serb community would keep its seat vacant until the conditions of security and return were met. At its first official meeting, the Commission adopted a code of conduct for political parties, coalitions, candidates and their supporters, which seeks to promote conditions conducive to the conduct of free, fair and informed elections and a climate of democratic tolerance in which political activity can take place.

116. The Commission has so far adopted seven electoral rules for the upcoming municipal elections. It adopted the electoral rule on the Election Complaints and Appeals Subcommission as part of the effort to ensure free and fair municipal elections. An international chief commissioner and three local deputy commissioners will head the Subcommission. The Subcommission will adjudicate all complaints of violations of the electoral rules, regulations and administrative directions concerning the electoral process, including accusations of bribery, threatening of voters, carrying of weapons at political meetings and using language that incites violence and voter fraud. The Subcommission will also consider all appeals concerning the voters' list, except those that are adjudicated by the Regional Appeals Commission.

117. The electoral rule on the certification of political parties, coalitions, independent candidates and citizens' initiatives certifies eligibility for ballot access in the municipal elections. The Central Election Commission has decided that the deadline for submission of certification applications is 11 June. The electoral rule on voter registration appeals allows persons who have been denied inclusion in the voter list outside of Kosovo to appeal this decision to the Election Complaints and Appeals Subcommission. The electoral rule on voter information specifies that all public and private radio and television broadcasters in Kosovo shall broadcast informational material concerning the civil registry and the electoral process as public service announcements.

X. Financial situation

A. Kosovo consolidated budget

118. The Kosovo consolidated budget for 2000, initially approved through UNMIK regulation 1999/27 of 22 December 1999, has been recast to incorporate the JIAS structure and a number of other technical changes. In addition, the civil registration component has been identified as a special donor-funded project. The 2000 Kosovo consolidated budget provides for recurrent expenditures of DM 562 million, including recurrent expenditures from public enterprises and municipalities and salaries for civil servants. The number of people employed in the public sector is nearly 70,000. The 2000 Kosovo consolidated budget now provides for DM 429.3 million for the general "governmental" sector. The budget situation is under review, and revised expenditure and revenue estimates will be available by mid-June. At this point it appears that the overall revenue projections will not be met, mainly because of administrative delays in adopting some of the taxation measures. Donor pledges have been fulfilled, with DM 200 million pledged for budgetary support and DM 149 million received. As a

result, Kosovo's cash requirements should be met through September 2000.

119. Domestically generated revenue for the Kosovo consolidated budget is now in excess of DM 49 million. While internal tax collection points have now been established within Kosovo to collect sales and excise taxes, customs duty is not applied on goods coming from other parts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia nor on imports of goods from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia pursuant to an existing trade agreement between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and that country. Sales and excise tax collection at the boundary with Montenegro contributed largely to the increase in domestic revenue during the reporting period. Declarations for the hotel, food and beverage tax continue, and should increase in the coming months as a result of the lowering of the threshold for application of the tax to DM 10,000 turnover per month, from DM 15,000. At the same time, some utilities, such as the Kosovo power company and the Kosovo post and telecommunications company, are generating revenue through the payment of utility bills and the sale of postage stamps and GSM chips respectively. The presumptive tax on business will lead to revenue in the third quarter of the year and will significantly increase the incidence of taxation in the community.

B. United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo Trust Fund

120. As at 25 May, contributions received under the UNMIK Trust Fund totalled $32,973,929. The approved value of quick-impact projects to be paid from the UNMIK Trust Fund as at 29 May totals some $2,478,614. Payments totalling $1,201,456 have been made and a balance payable of some $522,212 remains. A total of 22 approved projects (with a value of $555,099) were transferred to the Central Fiscal Authority for payment under the Kosovo consolidated budget. There are currently 97 quick-impact projects being implemented, and 37 (with a value of $744,381) have been completed or closed. A total of some $14,457,713 was withdrawn from the Trust Fund for the payment of stipends to Kosovo civil servants and $10.0 million was withdrawn for the winterization programme.

XI. Observations

121. Working closely with KFOR, UNMIK has made great progress, not only in containing the former conflict within the boundaries of Kosovo, but also in sharing responsibility for the interim administration with the local population. Through innovative measures, UNMIK has created an environment in which the population has become engaged in and committed to the process of creating provisional institutions for self-government. Nonetheless, while much has been done, much remains to be done.

122. Regrettably, some aspects of Kosovo society have not changed. Kosovo Serbs and other minority communities continue to be murdered, attacked and threatened. UNMIK staff members have also been murdered by extremists motivated by ethnic hatred. Such acts have drawn strong condemnation. However, UNMIK and KFOR continue to strive to create a safe and secure environment for all residents of Kosovo.

123. Local leaders and the people of Kosovo have made some encouraging efforts to create a society in which all people can live without fear. But understanding and tolerance in Kosovo remain scarce and reconciliation is far from a reality. It is vital that all concerned, leaders and ordinary people alike, make a personal and concerted effort to bring violence, intimidation and harassment to an end. While the international community can promote tolerance and coexistence, it is, in the end, the responsibility of the local population to nurture the basic prerequisites for a peaceful society in which all communities can live a normal life.

124. The fate of missing persons and the continued detention of persons from Kosovo in prisons in Serbia remain matters of deep concern that must be addressed on an urgent basis. I call upon all Member States to contribute to this cause, not only through the provision of funds and personnel for the ongoing exhumations in Kosovo, but also politically and diplomatically. All efforts must be made to resolve the fate of the missing persons from all ethnic communities in Kosovo. Likewise, I call upon the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to work with the United Nations and Member States to resolve the issue of the continued detention of persons from Kosovo in Serbia proper. The appointment of a Special Envoy for missing persons, detainees and prisoners is therefore under active consideration.

125. The development and implementation of the rule of law in Kosovo requires UNMIK, with the valuable assistance of OSCE, to address all aspects of the provision of law and order — judicial, penal and law enforcement. Building and reforming a judicial system cannot be tackled piecemeal; a comprehensive approach is required. UNMIK began rebuilding the judicial system upon its arrival in Kosovo. Since then, the judicial system has made marked advances. Criminal cases are being heard and the law is being enforced; however, the partiality of the Kosovo judicial system must be remedied. The local judiciary has not yet proven itself capable of distancing itself from the recent conflict, and therefore international judges, prosecutors and support staff must be provided to support both the establishment of the day-to-day court system as well as the Kosovo War and Ethnic Crimes Court. Professional training and development of the local judiciary must also be supported. To underpin the judicial system, an efficient penal system must be established. This requires both resources and international personnel.

126. The United Nations, for the first time, fielded an executive police mission in order to provide effective policing on the streets of Kosovo. The challenges are immense. In order for UNMIK to maintain law and order in Kosovo, it must have the resources to do so. The training of KPS officers must also be accelerated so that increasing responsibility for law and order rests with representatives of the local population. I appeal to all Member States to provide UNMIK, as a matter of urgency, with the number of police officers and special police units necessary to implement its mandate.

127. The demilitarization of KLA and the establishment of the Kosovo Protection Corps are key achievements of UNMIK. KPC is funded entirely from voluntary contributions, which will be exhausted in August. Continuing support is essential if KPC is to receive meaningful training and continue to make an effective contribution to the reconstruction of Kosovo.

128. Good progress has been achieved in establishing a macroeconomic framework in Kosovo. Thanks to substantial help from the donors, and especially from the European Union, essential services like electricity and water have been maintained, despite very difficult circumstances. An immediate objective is to boost revenue collection to improve the sustainability of the Kosovo budget. This will be achieved through enhanced tax collection measures and improvements in cost recovery in the utilities sector. A second immediate objective is to implement the policy-driven public investment programme (Reconstruction 2000), which will facilitate the channelling of international funds towards reconstruction priorities.

129. Today, Kosovo's economy is remarkably vibrant: 70 per cent of private enterprises have now restarted and are producing more and employing more than in 1998; winter wheat planting was at 80 per cent of the historical average; and the construction sector is booming. However, unemployment remains at around 50 per cent, and much still has to be done to establish the institutional and legal framework to meet the third main challenge ahead: encouraging enterprise development. A workable set of rules on company activities is needed urgently to provide both enterprises and potential investors with a stable environment. Also, existing enterprises must be helped to make the most out of the resources they have without prejudice to their eventual ownership. Interim measures are needed, focusing on good management, including through management contracts, leases and concessions, as well as measures to encourage the development of credit facilities for small and medium enterprises. In addition, privatization must be tackled, as it is the only long-term way to revitalize large parts of the economy, attract investment and establish a tax base.

130. In the coming months, UNMIK will work to broaden and deepen its achievements so that they take root in Kosovo. In addition to rebuilding a shattered society in legal and economic terms, UNMIK must also strive to rebuild communities. Key to this is the return of all refugees and displaced persons of all ethnic backgrounds. All previous residents of Kosovo have the right of return. This right cannot be made conditional, although the actual rate of return will be governed by the principles of voluntariness, sustainability and security. UNMIK will continue to strive to create those conditions. Continued international support for those returns, as well as the management of forced returns, is essential — funds, resources, personnel and continued political support combine to create an environment supportive of durable returns.

131. An essential element in the creation of long-term stability in Kosovo is the increasing inclusion of its people in the administration of the province to give them greater responsibility for its development. UNMIK undertook early and important steps in this

regard with the formation of the Kosovo Police Service and the establishment of the Kosovo Transitional Council and advisory bodies, as well as the establishment of the Joint Interim Administrative Structure and the Interim Administrative Council. The next step is to conduct Kosovo-wide elections for municipal bodies. Already the political landscape in Kosovo shows greater evidence of pluralism than might have been expected. The municipal elections will give these nascent political parties the chance to achieve electoral support and to begin to represent the wishes of the electorate at the municipal level. It is vital that the people of Kosovo register for these elections and that the parties conduct fair and open campaigns. I urge the people of Kosovo to register to vote and to participate in the municipal elections.

132. Democracy in Kosovo must begin to take root, but given Kosovo's troubled history, institutionalizing the sharing of administrative and political responsibility between the ethnic communities concerned will not be quick or easy. It is important, however, that UNMIK continue its energetic steps to facilitate greater inclusion of local residents. An important step in this regard is the development of a contract with the people of Kosovo. The contract should incorporate all the principles of Rambouillet and resolution 1244 (1999), guarantee the protection of all current and displaced residents of Kosovo and provide confidence in the future. Such a contract places obligations on all parties involved in building a peaceful and stable Kosovo.

133. Unfortunately, the security situation over the past few weeks has deteriorated. An upsurge of vicious attacks on Kosovo Serbs in several areas has undermined Kosovo Serb confidence in the future. These attacks appear to be part of an orchestrated campaign. The international community's continued support and involvement in Kosovo is conditional on the full cooperation of all of Kosovo's political parties and communities. The international community did not intervene in Kosovo to make it a haven for revenge and crime. The leaders and residents of Kosovo must play their part in meeting their obligations and responsibilities to make Kosovo an area where all may live in security.

134. In conclusion, I would like to commend my Special Representative, Bernard Kouchner, as well as all the international and local staff of UNMIK for their efforts in support of United Nations activities in Kosovo. I also wish to place on record my warm appreciation to all the men and women of UNMIK who are working in the regions and municipalities, often under very difficult and demanding conditions, for their continued dedication to the cause of the Organization. Finally, I wish to thank the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and her staff for ably meeting the challenges of the emergency relief needs of Kosovo throughout the winter and successfully facilitating the transition to reconstruction and development within the Mission.

Annex I

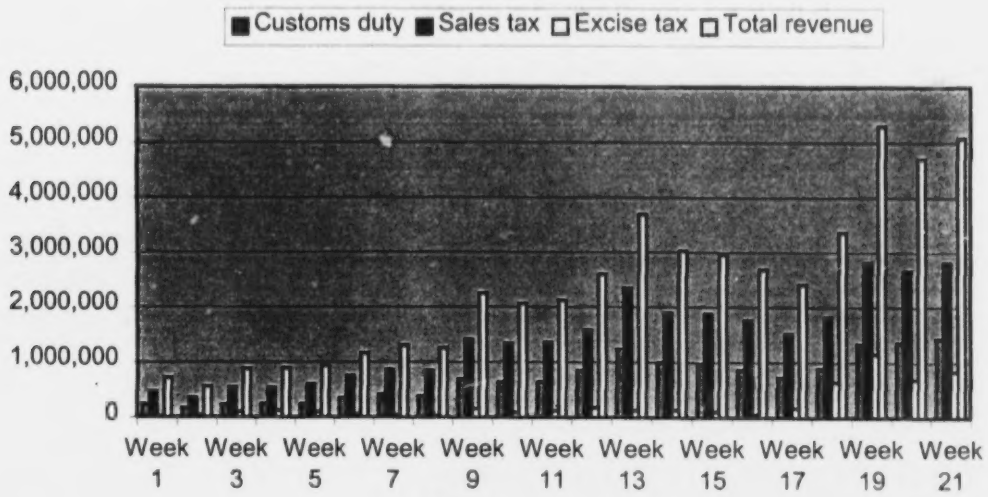
Kosovo consolidated budget

1. Expected versus actual revenues, 2000

(*Millions of deutsche mark*)

Summary of revenue as at 27 May 2000				
	Customs duty	**Sales tax**	**Excise tax**	**Total**
Total, 20-27 May	**1 422 449**	**2 813 257**	**836 553**	**5 072 259**
Total to date	**14 836 107**	**30 122 075**	**4 935 393**	**49 893 575**
Border customs post Hani I Elezit				
Total, 20-27 May	512 828	1 174 503	114 714	1 802 045
Total to date	6 181 506	15 033 853	1 543 979	22 759 338
Border customs post Vermice				
Total, 20-27 May	51 280	89 757	34 219	175 256
Total to date	537 032	908 954	153 322	1 599 308
Inland clearance depot Pristina				
Total, 20-27 May	377 839	626 545	0	1 004 384
Total to date	4 250 359	7 040 717	98 988	11 390 064
Tax-collection office Peja				
Total, 20-27 May	295 846	617 403	687 620	1 600 869
Total to date	2 776 671	5 321 825	3 014 337	11 112,833
Inland clearance depot Prizren				
Total, 20-27 May	134 509	222 309	0	356 818
Total to date	873 589	1 440 203	0	2 313 792
Pristina Airport				
Total, 20-27 May	1 590	2 624	0	4 214
Total to date	70 799	135 533	124 767	331 099
Inland clearance depot Gakova				
Total, 20-27 May	48 557	80 116	0	128 673
Total to date	146 151	240 991	0	387 142
Customs offences[a]				
Total to date				548 120

[a] Customs offences are not included in total revenue.


Customs duty
Sales tax
Excise tax
Total revenue
6,000,000
5,000,000
4,000,000
3,000,000
2,000,000
1,000,000
0
Week 1
Week 3
Week 5
Week 7
Week 9
Week 11
Week 13
Week 15
Week 17
Week 19
Week 21

2. Budgetary assistance donor grants
(Fiscal year 1999/00)

Table 1
Kosovo general government budget (grant component)
(Status as at 30 April 2000)

		For Joint Interim Administrative Structure revised budget only			
Funded by	*Contributing country*	*Planned*	*Pledged*	*Received*	*Balance (pledged minus received)*
Designated donor assistance		**20 700 000**	**21 996 913**	**14 071 876**	**(7 925 037)**
Kosovo Protection Corps		20 700 000	20 700 000	12 774 963	(7 925 037)
	United States[a]		9 685 000	9 685 000	-
	Germany[a]		3 089 963	3 089 963	-
	Balance yet to be pledged		**7 925 037**		-
District Heating			1 296 913	1 296 913	-
	Canada[a]		1 296 913	1 296 913	-
Undesignated budget support		**198 300 000**	**199 951 333**	**164 891 131**	**(35 060 202)**
	Balance forward from 1999 surplus		29 632 685	29 632 685	-
	European Commission		68 453 000	39 116 600	(29 336 400)
	United States		20 200 000	20 200 000	-
	European Commission		19 600 000	19 600 000	-
	United Kingdom		15 950 000	15 950 000	-
	Japan		14 790 822	14 790 822	-
	World Bank		10 120 200	10 120 200	-
	United States		3 959 180	3 959 180	-
	Canada		4 140 722	4 140 722	-
	Switzerland		3 703 600		(3 703 600)
	France		3 482 538	3 482 538	-
	Canada		2 719 202	2 719 202	-
	Italy		2 020 202		(2 020 202)
	Luxembourg		1 179 182	1 179 182	-
Total donor funding for budget programme support		**219 000 000**	**221 948 246**	**178 963 007**	**(42 985 239)**
Total revenue		**423 232 886**	**432 233 123**	**199 055 346**	**(233 177 777)**
Donor grants for special procurements not covered by budgeted expenditures			**45 588 186**	**6 388 186**	**(39 200 000)**
Electricity import costs	European Commission		39 200 000		(39 200 000)
Water repair	European Commission[a]		234 699	234 699	-
Bulldozers	Netherlands[a]		5 379 404	5 379 404	-
Pristina hospital	Italy		375 000	375 000	-

		For Joint Interim Administrative Structure revised budget only			
Funded by	*Contributing country*	*Planned*	*Pledged*	*Received*	*Balance (pledged minus received)*
Undetermined	Sweden		60 000	60 000	-
Building refurbishments	European Commission		45 600	45 600	-
Heating repairs	European Commission		141 054	141 054	-
Heating repairs	Germany		50 000	50 000	-
Unknown	Unknown		100 609	100 609	-
Fuel purchase extension	European Commission		1 820	1 820	-
Total donor funding (budget programme support plus special procurements)			**267 536 431**	**185 351 192**	**(82 185 239)**

Note: We have estimates for travel documentation fees of DM 10.5 million. However we are only recognizing enough revenue to offset the expenditures being added to the budget in order to keep the JIAS amended budget revenue neutral. Additional revenue may be recognized as a result of a comprehensive review of the budget scheduled for later this year.

[a] Donor grants received in 1999 but carried forward into 2000.

Table 2
Kosovo Consolidated Fund budgetary assistance donor grants
(Fiscal year 2000)

Donor	*Pledged*	*Currency*	*Approximate equivalent in Deutsche mark*	*Date received*	*Cash received (Deutsche mark)*		*Intended programme*
					Budget support	*Targeted support*	
European Union	72 120	European Union	141 054	3 January		141 054	Heating repairs
European Union	35 000 000	European Union	68 453 000				Budget support
European Union	10 000 000	European Union	19 600 000	10 March	19 600 000		Budget support
European Union	20 000 000	European Union	39 200 000				Import costs — electricity
United States[a]	10 000 000	United States dollar	20 200 000	7 March	20 200 000		Budget support
United States	2 000 000	United States dollar	3 959 180	22 February	3 959 180		Budget support
United Kingdom	5 000 000	Pound sterling	15 950 000	7 March	15 950 000		Budget support
United Kingdom	2 000 000	United States dollar	3 927 427	19 January		3 927 427	Civil registration
Switzerland	1 970 000	United States dollar	3 703 600				
Japan	7 300 000	United States dollar	13 724 000	10 March	13 724 000		Budget support
Canada	2 000 000	Canadian dollar	2 719 202	9 February	2 719 202		Budget support
Canada	3 000 000	Canadian dollar	5 938 770				Budget support
World Bank	5 000 000	United States dollar	9 400 000				Budget support
France	12 000 000	French franc	3 482 538	22 February	3 482 538		Budget support
Italy	375 000	Deutsche mark	375 000	13 January		375 000	Pristina hospital
Italy	2 000 000 000	Lira	2 020 202				Budget support
Sweden	60 000	Deutsche mark	60 000	14 January		60 000	
European Union	45 600	Deutsche mark	45 600	7 January		45 600	Building refurbishment
Germany	25 000	Deutsche mark	25 000	9 February		25 000	Heating repairs

Donor	*Pledged*	*Currency*	*Approximate equivalent in Deutsche mark*	*Date received*	*Cash received (Deutsche mark)*		*Intended programme*
					Budget support	*Targeted support*	
Germany	25 000	Deutsche mark	25 000	9 February		25 000	Heating repairs
Total			**212 949 574**		**79 634 920**	**4 599 081**	

[a] United States contribution is adjusted to reflect inadvertent double counting of $5 million contributed to the International Organization for Migration.

Annex II

Composition and strength of the military element of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo as at 29 May 2000

Nationality	*Number of military liaison officers*
Argentina	1
Austria	2
Bangladesh	1
Belgium	1
Bolivia	1
Bulgaria	1
Canada	1
Chile	1
Czech Republic	1
Denmark	1
Finland	2
Hungary	1
Ireland	3[a]
Italy	1
Jordan	1
Kenya	1
Malawi	1
Malaysia	1
Nepal	1
New Zealand	1
Norway	1
Pakistan	1
Poland	1
Romania	1
Russian Federation	2
Spain	2[b]
Switzerland	1
Ukraine	1
United States of America	2
Zambia	1
Total	**37**

[a] Two non-commissioned officers included.
[b] Including the chief military liaison officer.

Annex III

Composition and strength of the police component of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo as at 29 May 2000

Nationality	*Civilian police*	*Special Police Unit*
Argentina	27	
Austria	49	
Bangladesh	28	
Belgium	5	
Benin	5	
Bulgaria	60	
Canada	86	
Czech Republic	6	
Denmark	30	
Dominican Republic	16	
Egypt	69	
Estonia	5	
Fiji	31	
Finland	20	
France	77	
Germany	291	
Ghana	135	
Hungary	10	
Iceland	2	
India	298	241
Italy	56	
Jordan	230	240
Kenya	38	
Kyrgyzstan	2	
Lithuania	9	
Malaysia	48	
Nepal	54	
Netherlands	1	
Niger	5	
Nigeria	50	
Norway	14	
Pakistan	87	113
Philippines	22	
Poland	9	
Portugal	23	

Nationality	*Civilian police*	*Special Police Unit*
Romania	45	
Russian Federation	120	
Senegal	16	
Spain	39	
Sweden	44	
Tunisia	10	
Turkey	123	
Ukraine	30	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	63	
United States of America	540	
Zambia	55	
Zimbabwe	52	
Total	**3 035**	**594**
Grand total	**3 629**	